

RWDSU

record

**N. Y. Hospital Workers
Voting on New Strike**

— Page 5

**B. C. Lockout in Fifth Week
As 600 Reject Phony Offer**

— Page 8

**RWDSU
Council Meets
June 14-16**

— Page 3

**Pillsbury Mills
Strike Settled
With 12c Increase**

— Page 3

Big Business Wins as President Kills Aid for Depressed Areas

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Big business interests in the United States have won a new victory with the vetoing of a Depressed Areas bill—the second such measure that has been vetoed by President Eisenhower. The veto came as a sharp disappointment for organized labor which had urged the President to sign the \$251,000,000 measure that would have brought aid to areas of chronic unemployment. The vote in the Senate to override the veto was 45 to 39, eleven short of the necessary two-thirds vote.

Only a few days before President Eisenhower acted, AFL-CIO President George Meany had sent a special letter to the White House urging the President to sign the bill and calling the measure "fair and humane."

Instead, Eisenhower, as he did in 1958, turned thumbs down on the bill passed by Congress and called for a much smaller program that has repeatedly been called inadequate for the job. He termed the bill as passed by both houses of Congress unfair because it would "squander the Federal taxpayers' money where there is only temporary economic difficulty," even though most of the areas affected have suffered heavy unemployment for years.

In his veto message, Eisenhower all but called the bill politically inspired, a charge that brought hot replies from Democratic liberals that the President's own veto message was filled with politics.

Pres. William Pollock of the Textile Workers Union of America, a union whose members have been heavily hit by depressed textile areas in New England, called Eisenhower's reason for the veto "insincere."

He described the veto as an "act which perpetuates human waste and economic stagnation in many parts of this country."

Factory Worker's Take-Home Worse Than a Year Ago

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Despite Administration claims of a prospering economy, the average American factory worker was worse off in April than he was a year ago.

A combination of a record high increase in the cost of living and cut-backs in the auto, metals and machine industries served not only to drive down take-home pay as compared with April 1959, but to decrease purchasing power as well.

Based on latest figures of the Department of Labor, spendable earnings for factory workers fell by about 85 cents a week or 1 per cent during the month of April to \$80.20 for a worker with three dependents and to \$82.66 for a worker without dependents whose income taxes are higher.

Compared with a year ago cash take-home pay was down about 50 cents a week, while purchasing power was down 2.5 per cent.

Heaviest blow to the workers' pocket-book came with a four-tenths per cent boost in living costs, raising the Consumer Price index to a new record high of 126.2, again contradicting Eisenhower Administration claims that the inflationary thrust has been blunted by wise Administration policies, including "tight money."

The Department of Labor reported that most of the April increase resulted from

a 1.5 per cent boost in food prices, the sharpest since March 1958 when bad weather caused the price of fresh fruits and vegetables to shoot up.

This April all foods went up in price except dairy products and some vegetables. Prices rose mostly for meats, particularly pork, eggs and tomatoes.

Prices for most other products and services went up slightly, being countered by another sharp drop in the price of used cars which are suffering heavily from competition with the new compact cars. New car prices, however, continued stable although they usually drop this time of year.

In the service area medical care continued to climb, increasing five-tenths per cent over the month, representing a 3.9 per cent increase over April a year ago.

in
this
issue

Labor News Roundup.....	4
Republican 'Prosperity'....	4
Northeast	5
The Midwest	6
The South	7
Canada	8
Labor Backs Project HOPE..	9
Union Leaders/Community Leaders	10, 11
Jane Goodsell Column.....	12
Sidney Margolius Column..	12
High Cost of Dying	13
How to Swim	14
Cartoons, Humor	15

Note on Change of Address

When sending in a change of address to *The Record*, please make sure to include your old address as well as the new, and your local's number.

Financial Report for 1959

RETAIL, WHOLESALE & DEPARTMENT STORE UNION, AFL-CIO, CLC

We have examined the books of account and supporting records of the International Union for the year ended Dec. 31, 1959. Our audit included a test check of all transactions occurring during this period, verification of bank deposits and check disbursements with the appropriate bank statements, as well as by direct confirmation with the depositories, and a detailed examination of the asset and liability accounts. In our opinion these statements fairly represent the financial condition of the International Union as of December 31, 1959.

Respectfully submitted,
NORMAN DORFMAN
Certified Public Accountant.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1959

ASSETS:			
Petty cash	\$	50.00	
Checking accounts	110,969.73		
Savings accounts	76,299.31		
Total Cash	\$	187,319.04	
INVESTMENTS			
Government bonds	20,000.00		
Non-government bonds	31,648.10		
Corporate stock	33,492.27		
Total Investments		85,140.37	
Furniture and fixtures—net of reserves		1,910.49	
Loans to employees	12,205.00		
Accounts receivable and advances to locals	68,655.32		
Total Loans, Accounts Receivable and Advances		80,860.32	
Security deposits		5,793.35	
Totals Assets		\$ 361,023.57	
LIABILITIES AND NET WORTH			
Funds payable	\$	17,113.07	
Exchanges		3,416.60	
Payroll taxes withholdings		6,385.77	
Total Liabilities		\$ 26,915.44	
Net Worth—Excess of Assets over Liabilities		334,108.13	
Total Liabilities and net worth		\$ 361,023.57	

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1959

Cash Balance, January 1, 1959 ..	\$	151,332.13	
CASH RECEIPTS			
Dues	\$1,276,997.90		
Fees - Initiation	16,431.00		
Income from investments	7,521.24		
Receipts from sale of supplies ..	1,197.09		
Other receipts from members ..	347.04		
Receipts from repayment of loans	17,740.39		
Miscellaneous Receipts	25,476.58		
Total Cash Receipts	1,345,611.24		
Total Cash Accountability	1,496,943.37		
CASH DISBURSEMENTS			
Per capita tax and assessments to affiliated organizations ..	98,600.00		
Other payments to affiliated organizations	11,283.00		
Salaries to officers	75,423.05		
Salaries to field and office staff ..	343,183.90		
Total Cash Disbursements	1,309,624.33		
CASH BALANCE, DECEMBER 31, 1959		\$ 187,319.04	

RWDSU RECORD

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rwdsu RECORD

RWDSU General Council Meets June 14 in Atlantic City

The annual meeting of the RWDSU General Council opens on Tuesday morning, June 14, in Atlantic City, N. J., and will continue until Thursday, June 16. The three-day session will act on reports of the International officers, regional directors and representatives of every section of the RWDSU.

The General Council meeting will be preceded by a meeting of the International Executive Board. Both Council and Board sessions will be chaired by Pres. Max Greenberg, who will also deliver the main

report to the 100-member General Council at its opening session.

Among other major reports slated to be heard by Council members are a report on organization by Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps; a financial report by Exec. Sec. Jack Paley; and a report on research and education by Exec. Vice-Pres. Alex Bail.

The Council is also expected to act on plans for this year's political action campaign to raise funds for COPE, the AFL-CIO's political arm, and to carry through the RWDSU-Histadrut Campaign to a suc-

cessful conclusion. The Histadrut drive, initiated a year ago, has as its aim the raising of \$100,000 for a cultural center in Ramat Gan, Israel.

'Record' Editor Max Steinbock will report on the various charter flight tours which have given the RWDSU the title of "travelingest union." (See back page.)

The next issue of The Record will carry excerpts from Pres. Greenberg's report as well as extensive news and picture coverage of the Board and Council meetings.

New Gang-Up Threatens Minimum Wage Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A parliamentary gang-up that involves Democratic Majority Leader Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, as well as the Republican leadership of the Senate, appears to be endangering passage of minimum wage legislation. A parliamentary tactic has been used twice by the Republican minority leader, Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen, to block action on the legislation, and each time Senator Johnson ran interference for Dirksen.

A technical objection lodged by Dirksen prevented the meeting of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare on May 24. The committee was scheduled to discuss a subcommittee approved bill which raises the minimum wage floor from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour and extends coverage to an additional 11 million workers.

Dirksen refused permission for the committee to meet while the Senate was in session, invoking a rule normally by-passed by unanimous consent. He repeated the same device two days later.

Dirksen's action reflects Republican hostility to the bill approved by the sub-committee. The Eisenhower Administration opposes a boost to \$1.25 an hour, and extension of coverage to more than 3.1 million more workers.

However, Senator Johnson is held equally responsible for the bill's setbacks. Johnson is the man who sets the hour for the Senate to meet. The Senate normally meets at 12 noon, but each time the committee scheduled a meeting for the morning, Johnson announced that the

entire Senate would meet in the morning. Dirksen then played his role by refusing unanimous consent for the committee to meet while the Senate was in session.

The New York Times last week described Johnson's actions as "presidential politics." The Times pointed out that Senator John F. Kennedy is the sponsor of the bill to increase the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour, and extend coverage to an additional 11 million workers. Kennedy and Johnson, the Times observed, "are rivals for the Democratic nomination for President."

These moves have seriously jeopardized the chances of quick success of the legislation, which is high on the priority list of organized labor. The Republican strategy appears to be to delay action in the hope that the legislation will be snowed under in the rush to adjourn before the party conventions in July.

Observers doubt that the Labor Committee can take up the bill again before the second week in June.



Still Demanding Attention

Will Congress Pass Health Care for Aged?

WASHINGTON—The House Ways & Means Committee, meeting in closed sessions as The Record went to press, is reported to be still debating several proposals for health care for the aged and may report no bill on this topic before the session ends.

A labor spokesman here said that "nothing certain" was known about the committee's secret sessions, but it was believed that it was considering three bills to provide health care for the nation's senior citizens. These are:

- The Forand bill, or reasonable facsimile, which the committee voted down by a 17-8 margin on March 31. The bill would provide a system of hospitalization, surgical and nursing home coverage for all Social Security pensioners, financed by a small increase in present Social Security taxes.

- The Eisenhower administration bill, introduced on May 5, avoids using the Social Security System and calls for the establishment of a separate system in each state. The bill would require the aged individual to pay a \$24 annual insurance premium, the first \$250 of his yearly medical bill and 20% of all costs above \$250. Labor has attacked the bill as worse than no bill at all.

- Democrats in the House and Senate have come up with a counter-proposal. Introduced in the House by Rep. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), the bill would use the Social Security System but omit the surgical provisions of the Forand bill while emphasizing preventive medicine and re-

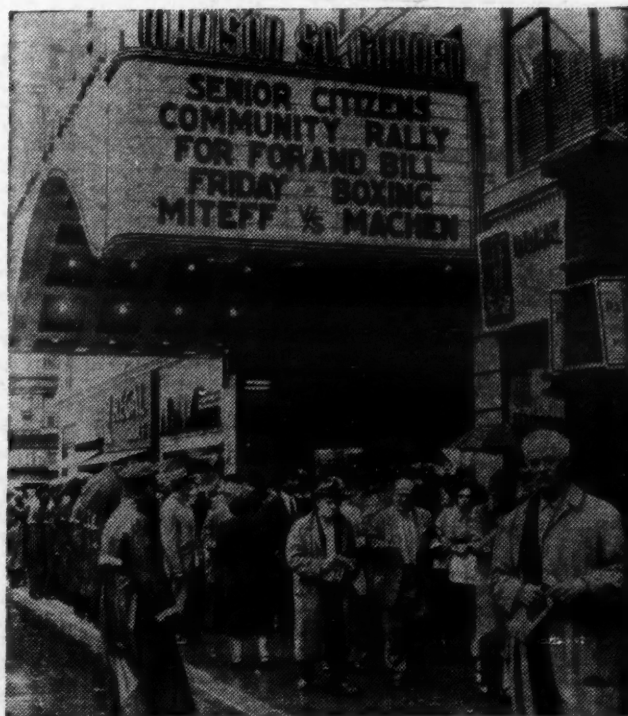
habilitation care for the senior citizen.

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D-Tex.) is reported to be using his influence on behalf of legislation using the Social Security System. However, the labor spokesman noted, the House Ways & Means Committee had not reached a compromise in seven weeks of deliberation and may not bring any bill to the floor before the current Congress adjourns. The adjournment is expected to come before the Democratic National Convention opens in Los Angeles July 11.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, speaking at a rally of 20,000 older persons in New York's Madison Square Garden recently, declared that only through the Social Security System can the nation get full medical insurance coverage for all retired citizens over 65.

He blasted the Administration's proposals as unworkable and designed solely for political purposes.

The guests at the rally, including hundreds of retired RWDSU members, cheered Meany, Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R. I.), former Sen. Herbert H. Lehman of New York and Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor under the late Pres. Franklin D. Roosevelt.



DESPITE COLD, PELTING rain, hundreds of senior citizens lined up outside Madison Square Garden May 18 for mammoth Forand bill rally hours before doors were opened. Twenty thousand marked the 25th anniversary of Social Security and urged broadening of law to include health care.

Broadway Shows Warn Of Lockout Tactic

NEW YORK—Broadway producers voiced open threats of a lockout that would darken legitimate theater marquees here, as negotiations between Actors' Equity and the League of New York Theaters collapsed. The union shut down the hit "Tenth Man" on the evening of June 1.

The threat of a complete blackout was made by Burton A. Zorn, special counsel for the theater owners, who warned the producers would "close all productions" if the AFL-CIO union attempts selective closings of hit shows after current three-year contracts expire at month's end.

More than 3,000 members of Equity earlier overwhelmingly endorsed their union's recommendations that they decline to halt all Broadway shows by a general theater strike. They approved, instead, an Equity plan for nightly "meetings" of various hit-show casts which would result in scattered cancellations of individual performances.

The action by performers from the casts of leading dramatic and musical shows came as Mayor Robert F. Wagner (D) stepped into deadlocked talks and called both actors and producers into continuous negotiations in an effort to iron out the dispute.

The actors and actresses gave a ringing endorsement to the union's negotiating team which for six weeks has unsuccessfully sought to win producers' approval of demands for the legitimate theater's first pension, health and welfare fund, plus minimum salary hikes and improvement of backstage sanitary conditions.

Before meeting at the Astor Hotel in the heart of the theater district, the entertainers had staged an early morning mass march up Broadway, alternately singing trade union songs and hits from current musical shows.

The Broadway producers have flatly rejected the union demands, contending they would result in theater ticket price increases which would reduce boxoffice receipts. Louis A. Letito, president of the producers' association, charged that the legitimate theater is "a chronically sick industry, already close to disaster."

Angus Duncan, executive secretary of Equity, countered with a statement that the producers are giving a "false image" of the industry's condition. He cited a report issued by the Dept. of Commerce and Public Events of the City of New York which showed that gross receipts last year hit \$45.5 million, a 17.7 percent increase over 1958.



PORTLAND PARADE: Members of eight newspaper unions, on strike for seven months against two publishers, march past Journal plant in Portland, Ore., to remind public they still are fighting for survival against union-busting and imported professional strike breakers.

N. J. Merger Again Stalled

NEWARK, N. J. (PAI)—Merger of the New Jersey State AFL and CIO have run into a new roadblock with failure of the two bodies to agree on terms for a joint body to represent the state's half million union members.

Under the circumstances, AFL-CIO President George Meany postponed indefinitely the merger convention scheduled to have opened here on May 19. Meany's decision was announced jointly by his assistants, Peter McGavin and R. J. Thomas who had been assigned to work with the two state bodies. As part of his action Meany also postponed the effective date for the revocation of the charters of the two state bodies.

Meanwhile, new efforts will be made to bring the two groups together.

Of the 50 states, 48 have now accomplished merger. The 49th—Pennsylvania—is scheduled to unite in June, leaving only New Jersey still with separate state bodies.

Dirksen Anti-Labor Bill Stirs a Hornet's Net

WASHINGTON (PAI)—Senator Everett McKinley Dirksen, the mellifluous voiced Republican leader in the Senate, has stirred a hornet's nest about his ears with a proposal that would bar unions from a voice in the elimination of jobs by management. The bill would reverse a Supreme Court decision of last April that required management to bargain on job stabilization and would be a particular boon to railroad management which has been cutting sharply into railroad employment in recent years.

The Dirksen bill, which is being strongly supported by the Association of American Railroads, is relatively short—only 18 lines—but is long on the damage that it would do to organized labor.

Under present law and in particular the Railway Labor Act, management is required to bargain on such matters as pay, rules and working conditions. Under the Norris-LaGuardia Act the courts are forbidden to issue injunctions against legal strikes resulting from controversies over these issues.

The Dirksen bill would simply exclude "the creation or discontinuance of positions" as a legal and "protected bargaining question. Thus management could "create or discontinue positions" as it sees fit unilaterally and an injunction could be issued against a union striking in protection of its members' jobs.

Both the AFL-CIO and railroad labor reacted swiftly to the Dirksen proposal which has been referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller declared sharply that the bill was more than reactionary. "For parallels to this proposal," he declared, "one must look to totalitarian sources. . . . Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia."

President George E. Leighty of the Railroad Telegraphers, who is also chairman of the Railway Labor Executives Association, lashed out against the Dirksen bill as "viciously anti-labor." Leighty stressed the point that the Dirksen bill, if enacted, would involve the safety of life and property, dependent on the number of men in a train crew.

Pres. George M. Harrison of the Railway Clerks called Dirksen's bill "the most revolutionary and ruthless proposal I've yet heard. It strikes at the very heart of collective bargaining."

The National Association of Manufacturers, on the other hand, likes the bill which it blandly calls a bill "to close useless railroad stations" without going into detail about the far-reaching effect that it would have on all organized labor and its collective bargaining rights.

Will Nation Buy GOP 'Prosperity' Claim?

The tragic events leading to the collapse of the summit conference, the cancellation of the President's trip to Russia, and the renewed freeze in the cold war have about destroyed the "peace" half of the Republican's 1960 "peace and prosperity" slogan. But what about the other half—"prosperity?"

Democrats are claiming that eight years of Republican rule have slowed down the economic growth of the nation to a crawl. The growth rate of industrial production, which averaged 6.2% in the years between 1933 and 1953, dropped to only 1.7% in the years since 1953.

While Democrats concede that part of the population is now enjoying a high standard of living, they point to high unemployment, depressed areas which deface the nation, and high interest charges which have slowed down the construction industries, home builders and borrowers.

The Democrats quote some impressive evidence to back their arguments. A new study done for the Public Affairs Institute by the eminent economist Dr. W. S. Woytinsky, *The Prosperity Issue in the 1960 Election*, discloses that the rate of growth of disposable personal income, which is a true measure of the well-being of consumers, was only 1.5% in the years since the Republicans have been in power. Between 1957 and 1959 it actually slowed down to 1%. In contrast, disposable personal income grew at an average annual rate of 2.6% in the previous Democratic administration.

Economic growth, in the view of economists, is not truly meaningful unless viewed from the perspective of

what everyone gets out of it. A low rate of economic progress usually perpetuates or increases existing inequalities. To use the familiar phrase, "the rich get richer and the poor get poorer." This is what critics of the current Administration say has been happening in the past eight years. The evidence they offer is the rise in the portion of economic wealth going to the small minority who own capital.

Dr. Woytinsky's study shows that the amount of money being paid to the owners of capital increased by 36.5% in constant dollars since the Republicans came to power. Income from interest rose from \$8.2 billion in 1953, to \$15.6 billion in 1959. Corporate profits in the same period rose from \$37.3 billion, to about \$50 billion.

At the same time, according to Dr. Woytinsky, income received by the great majority of wage and salary earners grew at a much lower rate. Total payments to employees were \$209 billion in 1953. They increased to \$277 billion by 1959, a rise of only 21% in constant prices.

Figures Show Business Is Favored

The shift in the proportionate share of wealth between employees and the owners of capital becomes even more pronounced when the growth of the labor force and changes in its composition are taken into account. These statistics are cited to prove the argument that the policies of the Eisenhower administration have been designed to favor the interests of business over those of the employee and working man.

Republicans, on the other hand, maintain that the rate of economic growth which has been achieved in the past six years is the maximum amount allowable

without endangering the people's income through inflation and excessive government control. Labor and liberal economists view the Republicans' preoccupation with inflation and budget-balancing as mostly an excuse to prevent action on vitally needed measures to extend aid to such public services as schools and hospitals, to raise the minimum wage, and to improve social security benefits.

"There was no inflation, and no serious danger of inflation in the United States since the end of World War II, except a minor inflationary wave originated by the Korean campaign," says Dr. Woytinsky. "The slightly upward trend in prices was not inflationary and did not endanger the economy. Finally, throttling the national economy and preventing its normal development is a much greater evil for the nation than a moderate rise in prices that may accompany rapid economic progress."

The prosperity issue is being argued at a time when some economists see signs of yet another oncoming recession. Dr. Woytinsky himself sees "disturbing clouds gathering on the economic horizon." Signals which show the approach of a new economic setback make the airing of the vital issues at stake more important than ever.

"Regardless of whether the anticipated setback comes in 1960 or later," Dr. Woytinsky asks, "what about the facts on this issue of economic growth and prosperity? Where does the truth lie?"

On the knowledge of these facts and the outcome of this debate hinges the outcome of the 1960 election. The soundness and validity of our future economic policies, and the vitality of our institutions also hangs in the balance.

New York Hospital Workers Voting Strike

NEW YORK CITY—A second hospital strike moved closer to the picketlines this week as Local 1199 announced that its members at one voluntary hospital here, Mount Sinai Hospital, had voted 878-108 to authorize a strike for union recognition, and that voting was under way at several other hospitals. Announcing the result of the vote, Local 1199 Pres. Leon J. Davis warned each voluntary hospital where the union represents a majority of workers that it must deal with its employees or face strike in the next two or three weeks.

The exact strike date, expected to fall toward the end of June, will be determined by the union in the next several days.

The union struck seven New York hospitals for 46 days last year.

Strike authorization votes will be taken this week and next at nine other voluntary hospitals, Davis said. He named the hospitals as Grand Central, Beth Israel, Lenox Hill, Bronx, Brooklyn Jewish, St. John's Episcopal, Flower and Fifth Avenue, Beekman-Downtown and Unity.

Davis pointed to Local 1199's recently signed agreement with Trafalgar Hospital as a way to eliminate strikes in hospitals for all time. In that contract the union agreed to a perpetual no-strike clause. Any dispute that cannot be settled by Trafalgar management and the union will go to arbitration, including renewal terms at the contract's expiration, guaranteeing that the union will never strike the hospital.

Charges Cover-Up by Hospitals

Appearing before a meeting of the Permanent Administrative Committee, set up by the hospital managements at the end of last year's strike, Davis charged that the P.A.C. was a discredited system, exploited by the hospital managements "to cover-up their refusal to deal with their workers." He charged that the P.A.C. was an instrument of the Greater New York Hospital Association, which has constantly fought unionization of voluntary hospital employees.

Only full union recognition will satisfy the hospital workers, Davis said, calling on the P.A.C. to recommend to its hospital-members that they submit to representation elections. It was clear at the P.A.C. meeting, however, that the hospital trustees still refuse to take this step, and that a second hospital strike is therefore a strong likelihood.

New York's Mayor Robert F. Wagner has become involved in the conflict and is expected to take a more prominent part shortly. He has often proclaimed that New York is a union town, but has yet to specifically state that hospital workers are entitled to union membership and recognition of their union.

Local 1199 currently has signed contracts covering 3,100 workers at eight voluntary hospitals, including such well-known institutions as NYU Medical Center's University Hospital, Montefiore and Maimonides.

'1-S' Members Collect Funds In Fight Against Cancer

NEW YORK CITY—More than 60 Local 1-S members and staffers conducted a two-day collection of funds May 5 and 6 to aid the fight against cancer, Local Pres. Sam Kovenetsky reported.

The '1-S' volunteers canvassed union members, store executives and passersby in the area of the Macy store on Herald Square.

Kovenetsky, who is a member of the board of the New York City Cancer Committee, spoke at a noon-time show run by the committee and made a series of short talks on a bandwagon in downtown New York.

18c Raise Won in Buffalo At Plastergon Wall Board

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Members of United Wallboard Workers Union 1231 have won an 18c hourly increase and improved fringe benefits in a three-year pact signed May 1 with the Plastergon Wall Board Co. here, it was reported by Local 1231 Pres. Homer Norwood.

The contract provides a cost-of-living adjustment and a fourth week of vacation for workers with 20 years' service.

3,500 Hail Report On '338' Strength

NEW YORK CITY—More than 3,500 members of Local 338, filling New York's Manhattan Center May 25 for the local's general membership meeting and installation of the local's officers, cheered a report declaring that the union of retail grocery clerks is at the peak of its strength.

"The union is in its strongest financial position and is geared for further advancement organizationally and otherwise," Local Pres. Julius Sum said, presenting his report on the state of the union.

RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg, the installing officer, praised the local and its officers as a major factor in the building of the RWDSU and as an important voice in New York City's labor movement.

Sum also outlined details of the local's new three-year contract, which has been signed by all employers of Local 338 members. It provides for a \$4 weekly boost the first year, \$3 the second and another \$3 the final year. An additional increase, in the third year, will go to the local's health and welfare fund.

Other local officers installed were Sec.-Treas. Meyer Winokur, Rec. Sec. Emanuel Laub, and business agents Al Tribush, Sam Karsch, Harry Rapaport, L. Joseph Overton, Harry Stern and Leo Holtzer. All were reelected in the union's triennial elections March 23.



Congratulations to Julius Sum, left, on reelection to post of president of Local 338 are extended by RWDSU Pres. Greenberg.



Swearing in officers of Local 338, RWDSU Pres. Max Greenberg, at mike, administers oath of office to, from left, Business Agents Harry Rapaport, Sam Karsch, Leo Holtzer, Rec. Sec. Emanuel Laub, Bus. Agent Harry Stern, Pres. Julius Sum, Sec.-Treas. Meyer Winokur and Bus. Agent Al Tribush.

'108' Smashes Raid at Melville Warehouse

NEWARK, N. J.—Local 108 has beaten off an attempted raid by Teamsters Local 867 among 110 office and warehouse employees of the Melville Shoe Corp. at Clifton, N. J., Irving Brady, Local 108 business agent, reported.

An NLRB election, held on May 20, resulted in 73 votes for Local 108 and 32 for the Teamsters, with five eligible voters not casting ballots.

200 in Bowling Alleys Organized

NEW YORK CITY—More than 200 bowling alley employees have been brought into Local 670 after an 18-month organizing campaign, it was reported by Joseph Caliva and William Teaney, Local 670 business agents.

A master contract has been drawn with the bowling alley owners association and individual contracts are being signed, following the master pattern.

The employees, who work in more than 20 different alleys, will receive a 20% wage boost, hospitalization coverage, paid holidays, sick leave and vacations. Both full-time and part-time workers are covered by the agreement.

\$7.50 Package at Office Supply Shop

NEW YORK CITY—Sixty-eight members of Local 595 have won a \$7.50 weekly package retroactive to May 1 at the Alpha Office Supply shop, it was reported by Local Pres. Bernard W. Freeman.

"The employer gave the boost six months prior to our negotiating a new contract," Freeman said, "but the union expects to receive other benefits when we negotiate the next agreement."

The current contract expires Oct. 1.

Local Vice-Pres. Harry Yonofsky and steward Frank Gibson lead the Alpha negotiators.

Freeman also announced that meetings for all members of the stationers and office supply branch of the local began May 26 in preparation for contract negotiations with the Stationers Association of New York.

The election came after a 15-month delay, caused by the Teamsters' legal devices designed to forestall a showdown.

Negotiations for a contract at Melville, one of the largest shoe chains in the country have already opened. The company distributes Thom McCan shoes nationally from the Clifton warehouse.

"The entire group has consolidated behind Local 108 and is negotiating with the company from a position of strength and unity," Local 108 Pres. Irving Rosenberg said.

"Our demands," he continued, "include a substantial wage increase, ten holidays, a company-paid program for hospitalization and surgical coverage, sick benefits and retroactive wage adjustments for the 15-month period in which no bargaining occurred because of the tie-up in the Labor Board."

In addition to Rosenberg and Brady, negotiators include shop committee members Stanley Pazukowski, Margaret Walker, William Buzinsky, Pat Payne, Peter Como, Chris Christie, Ray Gelok, John Fugel and Rosemarie Palang.

The Midwest

More Ohio Shops Seek Pension Plan Coverage

COLUMBUS, O.—Three units of Local 379 are negotiating for inclusion of their members in the Columbus Mutual Fund, a joint RWDSU-management pension program, Int'l Rep. Gene Ingles reported.

Negotiations have opened on behalf of the 30 members of Unit Y at the McClellan Dairy in Lancaster. Although contract negotiations were completed last September, the union won agreement at that time that a pension plan was to be worked out this year.

Lawrence Reynolds, shop chairman, and Ingles are heading up the unit negotiators.

The Columbus Mutual Fund, composed of nine units of Local 379 and two units of Local 612, was started Jan. 1, 1955. Approximately 900 RWDSU members are presently covered for benefits by the fund. The board of directors consists of three management and three union representatives from each participating shop, with an arbitrator brought in if necessary.

Several other union pension and welfare funds in neighboring states have been based on the Columbus RWDSU fund, believed to be one of the most complete programs in existence.

Ingles also reported that 80 members of Unit 2, employed at the Page Dairy in Mansfield, O., and 40 members of Unit M, who work at the Meadow Gold dairy in Zanesville, are opening negotiations

for the same pension plan. The units also included the pension plan clause in their last contract.

Reuther Hits Plea Of Mich. Blue Shield For New Boost

DETROIT (PAI)—Proposals for an almost 20 percent increase in Michigan Blue Shield rates have brought a strong protest from UAW Pres. Walter P. Reuther.

In a statement to the State Insurance Commission, Reuther declared that Michigan Blue Shield was not presenting "a realistic statement of its financial condition" and that its position was not as bad as was being painted.

"The drastic remedy it (Blue Shield) has suggested is entirely out of scale with the evidence," Mr. Reuther's statement said. "There is no need to cut fees for participating doctors. There is no justification for soaking the public with a very large increase at this time."

Using the Blue Shield's own figures, Reuther declared that it had distorted the financial picture for the worse by inflating beyond reason and necessity its Reserve for Service Rendered Subscribers and its Unearned Premiums Reserve.

Seamen's Union Goes Afloat To Hear Beefs

RIVER ROUGE, Mich. (PAI)—Members of the Seafarers International Union who work on the Great Lakes don't have to wait until they reach shore to transact their union business or have their complaints processed. They can do it aboard ship.

Through the use of their own speedy 26-foot Chris Craft, the SIU is placing representatives aboard their contracted boats as they steam through the St. Clair River up and down, bound for ports throughout the Great Lakes.

Contact is made by the launch matching the speed of the freighter and then pulling next to a ladder hanging down the side of the boat. The representative then climbs up the ladder into the boat safe and dry. This method of boarding has proved successful and the freighter at no time has to cut its speed.

Second Try Brings Victory In Ind. Warehouse Vote

FT. WAYNE, Ind.—If at you first you don't succeed, Int'l Rep. Joseph Romer figures, organize again.

That's how he succeeded in organizing the 20 employees of the Ft. Wayne Drug Co., a wholesale drug warehouse here.

"The union lost an election here two years ago by two votes," Romer said, "but we tried again this year and won."

The NLRB election, held on May 18, resulted in an 11-8 win for Local 835. The labor board has certified the results and negotiations are slated to begin in the near future.

Romer also reported that an NLRB election, held at the White Swan Laundry in South Bend on May 20, resulted in a 16-16 tie between the RWDSU and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

A new election date has not been set by the board.

Romer said that the union will continue its campaign for a clear-cut victory among the laundry employees.

Stella Roberts of Local 690 and Dan Roser, International Representative, are aiding the White Swan drive.



Garfield Johnson and Elmer Warren walk Local 160 picketline during 4½-week strike at Pillsbury plant.



Looking over final settlement, reached May 22, are RWDSU Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps and Milton Urseth, labor relations consultant for the Pillsbury Co.

4½ Week Strike in Ohio Wins 12c at Pillsbury

HAMILTON, O.—Local 160 has gained a 12 cent hourly settlement and fringe gains in a two-year pact won after a 4½-week strike at the Pillsbury Co. here, Regional Director Gerald A. Hughes reported.

Two hundred members of the local won a 6 cent general increase effective May 30 and another 6 cent boost across-the-board March 19, 1961. The settlement also called for an 8 cent premium for second shift workers and 10 cents for third shift workers, changes in contract language, an improved insurance program, an improved pension plan and severance pay.

The contract will expire March 19, 1962.

The members of the local maintained a continuous picketline at the plant during the entire strike, which began April 18.

The settlement, reached with the help of Int'l Sec.-Treas. Alvin E. Heaps, was arrived at on May 22.



Negotiators for Local 160 include RWDSU Sec.-Treas. Heaps, Mrs. Mary Amos, Local 160 Sec.-Treas. Dewey Anderson, Pres. Herman Carpenter, Robert Helfree, Mrs. Cecil Holt and Frank Spurlock. Not shown are Douglas Roberts, Lacey Pierce and Gerald A. Hughes, regional director.

Clean-Up Time Beef Resolved At Amer. Tob.

CHARLESTON, S. C. — Local 15A has negotiated the settlement of an important grievance on clean-up time at the cigar division of the American Tobacco Co. here, Int'l Rep. Larry Larsen reported.

The grievance, filed jointly by 75 local members, stated that the time allowed for cleaning up the automated cigarmaking machinery was inadequate. The grievance had reached the third step in the grievance procedure when the company proposed to resolve the problem by assigning certain cleaning jobs to night shift workers.

"The union still feels that more time is needed to clean the machinery in order to make good cigars," Larsen said, "but the union is reluctantly going along with the company's proposal."

Stewards Ethel Maki, Cora Lee Murray, Sara Meyers and Mildred Perry processed the joint grievance.

Larsen also reported that Local 15A executive board recently voted to spend \$8,000 to remodel its local headquarters, bought in 1955.

The local represents 1,000 workers at the American Tobacco plant here.

Vote Due June 9 At A&P Stores In Knoxville, Tenn.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—The three-year-long RWDSU campaign at eight A&P stores in this area is approaching its climax with an NLRB election set for June 9, Int'l Rep. Ed Rosenhahn reported.

The eight stores employ 175 workers. "Management is pulling out their usual bag of tricks including promises and distorted stories about our union," Rosenhahn said, "but we are trying to get the union message to A&P employees by home calls."

Hours for the secret-ballot vote have been set for each store, as follows: Oak Ridge, 9-9:30 a.m.; Alcoa, 11-11:30 a.m.; Kingston Pike, 1-1:15 p.m.; Market Street, 1:45-2 p.m.; Magnolia Avenue, 3:15-3:30 p.m.; Chapman Highway, 4-4:15 p.m.; Broadway, 5-5:15 p.m., and Fountain City, 5:45-6 p.m.

Rosenhahn said that if any eligible A&P worker does not vote in his own store, he may vote at any other store during that other store's scheduled voting hours.

Texas Labor Awards 17 College Scholarships

AUSTIN, Tex.—Scholarships worth \$2,600 will be given by the State AFL-CIO and local union bodies to 17 college-bound high school seniors.

Winner of a \$500 scholarship for the best essay in the state AFL-CIO's contest was Marilyn Preusse, Austin.

The \$250 second award was given to Deanna McGuire of Gilliland. Fifteen others will get \$50 to \$250 when they register in college.

35 Cents in Meadow Gold Package

HUNTSVILLE, Ala.—One hundred and fifteen employees of the Meadow Gold Dairies here and in Decatur have won a 35¢ hourly package in a new three-year agreement, Alabama RWDSU Council Org. C. T. Daniel reported.

The plant force at the two dairies won a reduction in hours from 48 to 40 over the contract's three-year span with a pay increase. Salesmen won a \$2 weekly

Ala. Candy Firm Talks Progress; Drive Opens at Big Supermarket

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—"Reasonable progress" is reported in talks leading to a first contract at Hollywood Brands Inc., a candy manufacturer, in Montgomery, Alabama, Council Org. C. T. Daniel said, at the same time reporting that the Council's organizing arm continues to race ahead with gains at a big Birmingham supermarket.



Negotiating for workers at Hollywood Brands in Montgomery, Ala., who voted to join RWDSU's Alabama RWDSU Council early last month, are (l. to r.) Juanita Causly, John Norman, Mattie Herrod, Jessie Cannon, Donald Garner and Dean Owens.

The Hollywood negotiators are headed by Mattie Herrod, John Norman, Juanita Causly, Jessie Cannon, Donald Garner, Dean Owens and Daniel.

The negotiations opened on May 25, three weeks after the Council won a 79-74 election victory at the candy company.

That election was ordered by the NLRB to supersede an earlier one, marred by the company's unfair labor practices, which the union lost by seven votes.

Another Council organizing drive is currently shaping up at Birmingham's Liberty Supermarket, Council Org. Lester J. Bettice reported.

Many Sign in RWDSU

A large number of the 170 employees at the supermarket, one of the largest in Birmingham, signed RWDSU cards in the first few days of the drive.

"People from Liberty are helping us with home contacts and on the job," Bettice said.

Several of the carry-out boys, who take packages from the check-out counters to customers' automobiles, contacted the RWDSU office.

When Frank Parker, assistant southern director, and Bettice began organizing, the company discharged eight employees who had joined the union. A five-hour picketline persuaded the management to put the eight back to work.

RWDSU Wins NLRB Election At Slater Shoe Chain in Fla.

MIAMI, Fla.—The RWDSU has won an NLRB election covering 26 Slater Shoe employees at eight stores and a warehouse in five Florida cities, Int'l Rep. Harry Bush reported. One month ago The Record reported the signing of an agreement covering the Miles shoe store in Miami, believed to be the first such firm organized in Florida.

The vote among the Slater employees was 8-7 in favor of the union, with 11 challenged ballots. Ten of the 11 were

challenged by the company.

"We feel confident of the result," Bush said. "The ten company-challenged voters include eight store managers who, we are certain, should be included in the unit."

NLRB Sets Aside Fear-Filled Vote

BALTIMORE, Md.—An election lost by the union after a gang-up by the town's sheriff, mayor, chamber of commerce, merchants and newspaper was held "in the face of a widespread fear that the employer would close up its plant and move," concluded Regional Dir. John A. Penello of the National Labor Relations Board in recommending a new election.

Penello recommended the setting aside of the election which the Ladies Garment Workers lost by a 147 to 69 vote at the Lawrence Manufacturing Co., Lawrenceville, Va., last March.

"... this fear of economic loss so permeated the atmosphere surrounding the election as to render impossible the rational, uncoerced selection of a bargaining representative..." Penello wrote in handing down his decision.

"Such fear," he said, "was the natural result of the threats of plant shutdown confronting the employees at every turn—in the local stores, in the street, in the plant, in the newspaper and even in their homes through the media of telephones and house visits."

The stores are spread across the state. Two of the Slater stores are in Miami Beach, three in Miami and one each in Ft. Lauderdale, St. Petersburg and Jacksonville.

"When we filed the petition," Bush said, "we asked to represent only the five stores in Miami and Miami Beach. The company insisted on including the three out-of-town stores and the warehouse, hoping that these votes would win for them. They were mistaken."

The organization of the Slater stores, part of the Endicott Johnson chain, began in December 1959.

Local 1010 Sec-Treas. Julius Schwimmer, a rank-and-file officer employed at the Royal Mens' Store here, was active in the successful campaign, Bush said.

\$1 Floor Sought For Imported Mexican Workers

BROWNSVILLE, Texas (PAI)—Minimum wage of at least \$1 an hour for Mexican contract farm workers in the U.S. has been advocated by the members of the U.S.-Mexican Joint Trade Union Committee at their annual meeting here.

In its formal report, the Joint Committee:

- Urged establishment of a minimum wage of at least \$1 per hour, pointing out that the present 50-cent minimum is far too low.

- Called for discontinuance of special work permits by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, pointing out that use of such permits obstructs and annuls the application of the international agreement covering foreign contract workers.

- Denounced efforts of the growers' associations to pass legislation removing administration of the Mexican program from the U.S. Department of Labor and called on President Eisenhower to veto such legislation if it should pass.

- Repeated the request previously made that labor movements of both countries be given consultative status in the negotiations between the U.S. and Mexico for renewal of the international agreement which expires in 1961.

Ala. Council Plans to Build Its Own Headquarters

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—One hundred members of the Alabama RWDSU Council, representing nearly every local in the state, met here May 21 and unanimously authorized the Council to buy property and build its own headquarters, Council Org. C. T. Daniel reported.

The Council delegates, representing 5,000 RWDSU members, reelected Assistant Southern Director Frank Parker to the Council presidency. The president of each local was named a Council vice-president.

The Council has already begun searching for a suitable building site to replace the rented quarters it has occupied since its establishment three years ago. In that time it has grown from 2,800 to 5,000 members.

The Council, in a procedural change, has designated the number of delegates each local is entitled to. In the past, grievance chairmen for each shop served as their local's delegates.

600 in Hardware Lockout Reject Phony 'Offer'

VANCOUVER, B. C. — Meeting on May 19, the 600 members of Local 535 unanimously rejected a so-called offer made by the three hardware companies which locked them out early in May. The "offer" was made through Management Research Ltd., which is the labor relations consultant for the F. C. Myers Co., Marshall Wells and McLennan, McFeely & Prior Ltd. The dispute began May 6 after the companies rejected a conciliation board award providing a 12% increase over two years and improved working conditions.

After 25 members of the local at Myers voted to strike, the other two companies immediately locked out their 575 employees and declined to meet with the union in an effort to end the dispute.

The "offer" presented by the Management Research firm was similar to agreements advocated by the Canadian Manufacturers Association, the Canadian counterpart of the NAM. The new contract would have deleted the seniority provisions, deleted reference to pension plans and withdrawn any payment of retroactive wages.

'Right' to Destroy Union

Among other unacceptable clauses, the companies sought the right to exclude from the bargaining unit nearly any classification they wished. Thus they would have the "right" to destroy the union overnight at any whim of management.

The companies' proposal was greeted with peals of laughter and then indignation as the employees, many of whom were with the companies before there was a union agreement, realized the extent to which the companies were going in order to smash the union.

The union is urgently requesting financial assistance to take care of the more than 600 members involved. With the wages paid to the hardware workers in most cases, it has been impossible for the Local 535 members to put any money aside for emergencies.

Crane Strikers Battle on in B. C.

VANCOUVER, B.C. — Although public interest has been focused largely on the lockout of 600 hardware company employees here, eight other members of Local 535 have remained firm in their nine-week-long strike for a first contract at Crane Ltd.

The strike against Crane, a plumbing fixtures manufacturer, parallels the hardware workers' dispute in that the eight union members also voted to accept a conciliation board report, but were forced on the picketline when their employer rejected the report.

The Crane strike began March 31, after management turned down the board's recommendation for a \$30 monthly wage boost.

"It has become apparent," an RWDSU official here said, "that anti-labor employers, now armed with the protection of Bill 43, intend to force labor to fight every inch of the way for even the most modest concessions."

He reported that Crane workers, whose wages ranged from \$216 to \$291 monthly, have received much-needed help from RWDSU members and other area unionists in financing the strike.

"The response from rank-and-file members through plant collections has been tremendous," he said, "and shows even greater enthusiasm than during the recent IWA strike in Newfoundland."

Weston Bakery Depot Organized in Toronto

TORONTO, Ont. — The RWDSU has applied to the Ontario Labour Relations Board for certification rights for 10 employees of the Weston Co. Ltd. bakery depot here, Herb Thorne, Local 461 representative, reported.

The depot is a provincial distribution point for Weston, a large Ontario baking chain.



Joining picketline at Vancouver hardware companies' lockout, George Barlow (second from r.) Canadian director, walks bricks with Local 535 members Ed Nault, Art Isbister, Bill Constable and Gordy Hall.



Pouring hot coffee for Local 535 strikers, Percy Simons fills 'em up again for Marge Richmond and Lou Gjukich at Vancouver strike headquarters. Six hundred members have been on picketline at three Vancouver hardware companies.

World's Oldest Company Renews Agreement

Hudson's Bay Pact Signed in Winnipeg

WINNIPEG, Man. — The world's oldest company, the Hudson's Bay Co., and Local 468 recently negotiated a new agreement for 300 RWDSU members, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Chris F. Schubert. The contract-signing took place on May 2, which marked the 290th anniversary of the company's founding.

The contract covers employees of the maintenance staff, restaurant department, retail drivers and building service and warehouse men.

Local 468 negotiators included William Leask, senior chairman; Jacob Warkentin, retail drivers chairman; Lloyd Bjornson, maintenance chairman; Frank Pearce, service building chairman, and Schubert.

L. E. Bridge, Hudson's Bay personnel superintendent, headed the company bargainers.

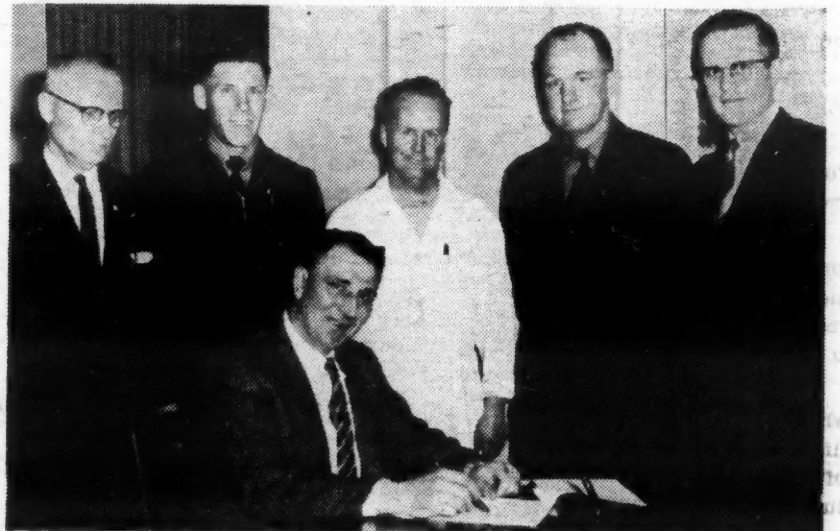
Modern Dairies Banquet

The Modern Dairies section of Local 755 held its first banquet and dance recently in Brandon, Man., Int'l Rep. Gordon Ritchie reported.

After a real Western-style turkey dinner, the evening was rounded out with dancing, refreshments and many prizes.

Guests of the local members included management representatives A. Kooyman and R. McMaster and Local 755 Pres. R. Matheson.

Arrangements for the banquet were made by a committee headed by J. Olynick, E. Malchuk and D. Pow.



Signing pact between Local 468 and Hudson's Bay Co. are William Leask (seated), senior chairman, and (standing) Chris Schubert, Jacob Warkentin, Lloyd Bjornson and Frank Pearce, union negotiators, and L. E. Bridge, personnel superintendent for Hudson's Bay Co.

Stop 'Coddling' Workers, Bosses Advised

MONTREAL (CPA) — Canadian management has received some advice from an American "industrial relations consultant." Kenneth Curtis of New York told the National Office Management Association that employers should stop coddling unions and take a stronger anti-union stand.

Employee happiness is bunk, declared Mr. Curtis. The first concern of management is efficiency and profits. Human relations training programs are just a waste of money, he added.

Management bargaining procedures are terrible, he said, while unions generally are very strong in leadership at the bargaining table.

Mr. Curtis added that unions now have obtained such high pay and so many benefits for their members that they now have nothing to ask for but to encroach on the management prerogatives.

OK Economy Units Organized in Sask.

REGINA, Sask. — An application for certification for 36 employees of two OK Economy stores and a warehouse here has been filed with the Saskatchewan Labor Relations Board, it was reported by Int'l Rep. Walter Smishek.

The Saskatchewan Joint Board launched the OK Economy drive in March, in cooperation with the international union

and RWDSU locals throughout the province.

OK Economy Stores Ltd., a wholesale and retail food chain, operates 43 stores in Saskatchewan and employs more than 400 workers.

Assisting Smishek are L. Wallace, P. Schaan, B. Klein and E. Frombach, joint board representatives.

feature Section



Labor Backs People-to-People Health Program

World peace and disease-ridden bodies don't mix. There is no room for ideals in the despair-filled eyes of a father in Asia who watches helplessly as disease kills his child.

Tell this man the United States wants international understanding and freedom. He will answer: help my child.

And this kind of help is what the members of the AFL-CIO and millions of other Americans are trying to provide through Project HOPE.

Project HOPE is a new program of the People-to-People Health Foundation, Inc. Its purpose is to bring the skills of the American medical and health professions to the people of other nations of the world.

Similar to other parts of the People-to-People program which was formed at the suggestion of the President of the United States to promote world peace, Project HOPE is based on the belief that individuals reaching out to help others can cross barriers that are insurmountable to governments and international organizations.

One of the most certain paths to world peace today lies in efforts which enable people to help themselves. Hope for a better and happier life is causing the people of many nations to strive for improved standards of living, for greater productivity, for ultimate self-reliance, and eventually for true independence.

Why This Program is Necessary

No country can grow strong without a basically healthy population. No nation can attain leadership if it loses its people soon after they reach a maturity of mind and body. No nation can survive if large numbers of its population are unable to perform a full day's work because of poor health. Recognition that health is essential to the attainment of national dignity is the basis of the program being initiated. An active attack on disease and on nutrition and sanitation deficiencies must be undertaken. Too frequently the actions of governments and international organizations in this area are viewed with suspicion and undermined by misleading propaganda, but individuals reaching out to help others can cross barriers more easily, can teach more effectively, and can learn to understand more fully the customs and problems of others.

In the beginning, the chief vehicle of Project HOPE will be a fully equipped and staffed hospital ship—a floating medical center and school

—which will carry this unprecedented, practical concept of health opportunity to the peoples of the world who most need it.

Project HOPE will be essentially a teaching operation rather than an attempt at widespread treatment. For the most part, the teaching efforts will be directed toward the medical professions and auxiliary medical and health personnel of the host countries. In this way, much greater results can be achieved than would be possible if our physicians were concerned merely with the immediate treatment of the sick.

Long after the Project HOPE ship has left a foreign shore, its benefits will be in evidence throughout the country it has visited.

George Meany Serves on Board of Directors

AFL-CIO President George Meany, who serves on the Board of Directors of the People-to-People Health Foundation, has termed Project HOPE "a truly humanitarian public service at its finest and evidence to the world of America's good will."

The AFL-CIO officially endorsed the project at its 1959 convention in San Francisco, recommending that all international unions contribute generously to the project and that local unions make a donation out of their local treasuries equal to 10 cents for every member.

Cost of Project HOPE for the first year will come to about \$3,500,000. Its financing will depend entirely upon donations from private sources, among these the men and women of the labor movement.

Southeast Asia has been selected as the first area to be visited by Project HOPE's hospital ship because the opportunities to aid in raising the level of medical care are so great there.

Urging support by RWDSU locals and members for Project HOPE, Pres. Max Greenberg stated: "My own recent participation in a labor mission to South America has given me an increased awareness of both the needs and the opportunities for American labor to help the working people of other lands. We cannot truly enjoy prosperity and security in the United States and Canada when large parts of the world are populated by people who suffer hunger and disease. In a practical sense, our aid to these peoples is in our own national interest; in a moral sense, such programs as Project HOPE enable trade unionists to express their commitment to the labor ideal of brotherhood among all peoples."

UNION LEADERS

Not everyone who serves just stands and waits. Some run. Some are appointed. Some are even drafted.

Among RWDSU leaders, public service is as much a part of unionism as service to fellow RWDSU members.

The elective and appointive offices held by RWDSU members range from provincial legislator to city councilman to district leader. And, regardless of the post, the RWDSU officeholders carry the best traditions of trade



Michael MacDonald

A member of Nova Scotia's legislature for the past 15 years, Local 596 business agent **Michael MacDonald** has successfully combined careers as trade unionist and politician.

He first ran for the provincial House of Assembly in 1945.

"Having had an interest for a long time in the political life of our country, and being a supporter of a labor party, the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation," he said, "I was asked to stand as a candidate for the CCF in Cape Breton Centre for the Nova Scotia legislature in the 1945 election, at which time I was fortunate enough to be elected. I was reelected in 1949, again in 1953 and again in 1956."

He was elected provincial leader of the CCF in 1953 and has held the job since.

MacDonald, who was named business agent by Local 596 in 1957, believes that political action is essential for labor.

"The workers," he said, "can accomplish only so much at the bargaining table—the remainder must be gained through legislative bodies."

MacDonald is hard at work in both places.



Don Stevens

Don Stevens of Local 386 capped a long stint in labor education in 1958, when he won statewide election to the board of trustees of Michigan State University. He's believed to be the first unionist to serve on the governing board of a state university in Michigan.

Elected president of the local in 1944, **Don** was named a vice president of the state's CIO council in 1944 and served until the merger of the state's AFL and CIO bodies in 1958. He joined the CIO Council staff in 1946, and became education director in 1951; since 1958 he has been education director of the merged body.

"Don's prominence and energy in the labor education field undoubtedly was a major factor in his being elected to statewide office," Int'l Rep. **John V. Kirkwood** said.

Stevens served as delegate to this year's White House Conference on Youth and to the 1955 White House conference on Education. He also serves on the Michigan Youth commission, the Michigan United Fund Labor advisory committee, the board of directors of the American Labor Education Service and a half-dozen other educational and welfare groups.



Lillian Upshur

Lillian Upshur, who joined District 65 some 20 years ago, was elected the Democratic Party's co-leader of Manhattan's 12th Assembly District South last November. As district leader, **Mrs. Upshur** became an executive member of the New York County Democratic Committee; she was also named recently an alternate delegate to the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles next month.

Through the district's Democratic club, **Mrs. Upshur** helps hundreds of people in the community who need guidance and advice about housing, jobs and legal assistance.

Mrs. Upshur went to work for the District 65 Security Plan 11 years ago and is now supervisor of the Plan's claims division. In addition, she has served on several union committees as well as many community and civic organizations.

She has found her union training a good base for politics.

"Becoming a district leader," she said, "is indeed a challenge. After my experience in working with the members and leaders of my union, it has been gratifying to have been given the opportunity by the voters to be a part of a powerful force for good in the life of the community."



Raymond Santoro

Newark (N.J.) City Councilman **Raymond V. Santoro**, a member of Amalgamated Local 301, has represented many people in both union and public life.

An international representative of the Playthings, Jewelry and Novelty Workers before the merger of that union into the RWDSU in 1954, **Santoro** became a business agent of Local 301 the same year.

He served as an executive board member of the New Jersey State Labor Council and as an officer of the Essex-West Hudson area council.

Before his election to the Newark City Council in 1958, **Santoro** served as head of the state's Board of Beauty Culture, which is in charge of licensing shops and individuals in that trade, as secretary of Newark's Department of Public Affairs and as an official of the city's Hospital and Health Administration.

Long active in civic affairs, **Santoro** has also been the labor coordinator for his local Community Chest and a trustee of the Newark Boys' Clubs.



Samuel Lowenthal

Sam Lowenthal, manager of Local 287 in New York and an international vice-president, has served as chairman of draft board No. 44 in Brooklyn since 1944. As chairman he supervises the work of five other members, two government appeals agents and three clerks.

During the past 15 years, he estimates that his board has registered more than 25,000 men for the draft under the Selective Service System.

He believes that it's important for labor union members to get into public service.

"Labor people have the pulse of working people, the pulse of America," **Lowenthal** said.

After making sure that the affairs of Local 287's 2,000 members are in good shape, **Lowenthal** has found time to serve as chancellor of Conqueror Lodge of the Knights of Pythias. He's also a member of two other lodges and his local political club.

COMMUNITY LEADERS

unionism into public life.

On the eve of the RWDSU's General Council meeting, as 100 top leaders of the union gather for this important annual policy-making conference, this is The Record's salute to ten union leaders who are also community leaders. They—and many others like them in the ranks of the RWDSU—prove that good citizenship goes hand in hand with participation in union activities. Future issues of The Record will list more community leaders.



Frank Parker

Assistant Southern Area Director Frank Parker is one of the three members of the Board of Appeals for Alabama's Department of Industrial Relations, which administers the state's unemployment compensation act.

The board hears and decides appeals by both employers and claimants from decisions previously made by the department in unemployment compensation cases.

President of the fast-growing Alabama RWDSU Council, Parker was appointed to the appeals board in May 1955 and will serve until next May.

Parker has served on the staff of the RWDSU since 1941 as International representative, regional director and, more recently, as assistant area director.



Herbert Yoho

Herbert Yoho, a charter member and first chairman of Local 379's Unit U, is a former city councilman of Moundsville, West Virginia, and an active leader in community affairs.

A veteran of 25 years' service with Garvin's Jersey Farms in Wheeling, Yoho presently is executive secretary-treasurer of Unit U. He also is a member of the Marshall County School Board and of the Democratic Party's county executive board.

"An outstanding citizen and trade unionist," Int'l Rep. Bill Kee says of Yoho. And the facts bear out this statement.



Irving Rosenberg

Housing is the key public interest of Irving Rosenberg, president of Local 108 in Newark, N.J., who's just completed 10 years of service on the Newark Housing Authority. For the past five years, Rosenberg has been the appointee of Gov. Robert F. Meyner on the six-man board.

"The authority replaces blighted slum housing with modern, low-cost and middle-income housing," Rosenberg said.

The authority's program, which was one of the first in the country to establish integrated tenancy, is one of the largest in the nation for a city its size, housing about 55,000 people in its 10,000 dwelling units.

It's natural that Rosenberg, who's been on the state CIO executive board since it was set up 23 years ago, is chairman of the state CIO's housing committee. He's also one of the directors of the National Housing Conference, the educational and organizational center for all interested in good housing for the American people, and a member of the mayor's Committee for Economic Development in his home city.



Julius Sum

Long years of service have marked Julius Sum's career in the labor movement and in the community. He joined Retail Food Employees Local 338, which he now serves as president, more than 30 years ago. He became a business agent of the local in 1935, and was elected president of the union in 1947.

Now a member of a Selective Service Draft Board in Queens, New York, he was first tapped for draft board service back in May, 1941, when the pre-World War II peacetime draft was just getting under way. He served on various boards in the Bronx during World War II and the postwar period, transferring to a Queens board after he moved to that borough.

During the Korean war, Sum was a member of the Advisory board of the Office of the Housing Expediter, in addition to his draft board duties.

Within the labor movement, Sum has served on the executive boards of both the state and city CIO councils. Since the merger of the state labor organizations, he has been a vice-president of the New York State AFL-CIO Council. He has been a vice-president of the RWDSU since 1948, and has served on many other labor bodies as well.



Lawrence Fitton

Although Lawrence R. Fitton of Local 583 is serving his fourth term on the Attleboro, Mass. City Council, he keeps pretty busy with other community work as well. He's a member of the board of the city's mental health clinic, of the admissions committee of the Attleboro United Fund, and he was formerly a member of the Attleboro Planning Board.

Employed at the D. E. Makepeace Co., Fitton has served for 15 years in three union posts, on the shop's negotiating committee, as Local 583's financial secretary and as financial secretary of the Attleboro Joint Board. He's also a member of RWDSU's General Council.

Where's Playgirl?

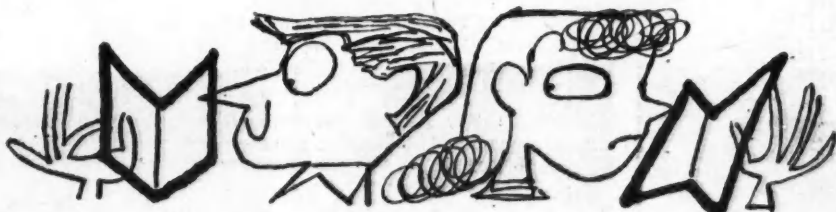
By JANE GOODSELL

I didn't know men's magazines were like that! I'm shocked.

It isn't so much the photos of movie starlets, although I must admit that those young ladies certainly are butter-fingered at keeping a bath towel clutched around themselves. But that's only incidental.

What really bothers me is the demoralized tone of men's magazines and their devil-may-care attitude toward life.

As a thoroughly brainwashed victim (oops! I mean reader!) of women's magazines, I naturally assumed that men's magazines were doing their bit

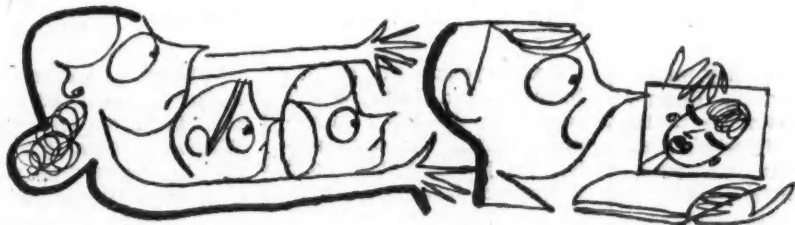


to promote such worthwhile objectives as Family Harmony, Togetherness and Living Within a Budget.

In my innocence, I figured that all the How To articles in women's magazines (How to Take Inches Off Your Hips, How to Stuff a Bell Pepper, How to Decorate with Decals, How to Bolster Your Husband's Ego) would be counterbalanced by similar articles in magazines for men:

How to Repair Sagging Porch Steps; How to Fix a Broken Roller Skate; How to be a Good Host; What Every Father Should Know; How to Bolster Your Wife's Ego; What is Your Wife Really Like?

Well, maybe I was a little carried away by my imagination, but I do

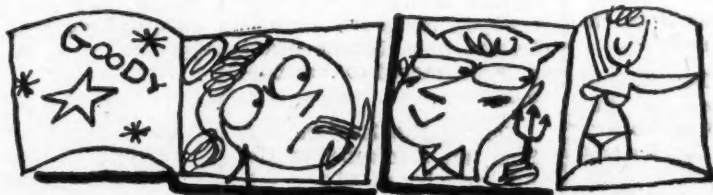


think I had a right to expect a little moral uplift from men's magazines. Moral uplift, hah! Men's magazines are as morally uplifting as a day at the races or ten nights in a barroom. And, even worse, they are undermining American family life.

Instead of encouraging their readers to become better husbands and fathers, men's magazines encourage them to forget the very existence of wives and children.

Men's magazines preach the joys of owning a wine cellar, racing sports cars and collecting far-out jazz.

There are How To articles, all right, but they aren't calculated to promote domestic harmony: How to Win at Poker; How to Cure a Hangover;



—Record drawings by Marjorie Glaubach

Where to Stay at Las Vegas; How to Play Par Golf; How to Mix a Dry, Dry Martini; How to Succeed with Women (which is not at all the same thing as getting along with your wife).

Some magazines for men include recipes, but not the sort he can whip up when you leave him to fix dinner for the children. Men's magazine recipes are designed primarily to bolster the male ego. Most of them call for 15-pound hunks of meat and enough rare wines and brandies to use up an entire week's food budget.

It isn't fair! Women's magazines exhort their readers to be patient, virtuous, devoted, conscientious, loyal, dutiful goody-goodies. And men's magazines adopt a soothing boys-will-be-boys attitude, and encourage their readers to live it up, sow plenty of wild oats and act like men, not mice.

Talk about double standards!

HOW TO BUY:

Patio-Carport Deals; Screens, Windows

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Consumer Expert for The Record

Aluminum covered patios and carports are becoming a popular item. For \$200 to \$300, not counting the cost of the slab, you can have an outdoor living area sheltered from sun and rain which also can protect your car in bad weather.

But leave it to the fringe of high-pressure promoters to seize on this idea as they previously did on storm windows and food freezers.

The chief trick is bait advertising. For example, one firm advertised "all aluminum" carports or patios for \$77, usually to sell for \$249. But, the FTC reports, the salesman disparaged the advertised patio and sought to sell much more expensive models. They frequently succeeded. For it turned out that the advertised patio was not all aluminum but had wood posts and rafters. Nor, of course, was the wall or floor shown in the ad included in the \$77 price.

Another trick used by sellers is to say you will get a reduction for allowing the patio or carport to be used for showing other prospects. This is the notorious "model home demonstration" technique often used by equipment promoters to lull buyers into making a deal.

A third trick is to get your name on a piece of paper which later turns out to be a contract. A pretext used by some canvassers is to ask you to "Please sign this so my boss will know I was here."

It's best not to buy from the small sample that the salesman brings. The salesman should be willing to meet you at the showroom to see a full-size sample of the canopy the firm provides. You want to examine the actual quality and compare with offerings of other firms before you sign any "papers."

It's also advisable to ask your local Better Business Bureau if there have been any complaints against the firm.

You need to be especially careful in buying a patio-carport because a poor installation by a hit-and-run promoter can cause as much grief as overpaying. If the canopy is to be attached to the house, a careless installer can damage the house shingles. He also may neglect to use enough screws to make the canopy true, level and secure, or force-fit it so the line is distorted, or fail to get the required building permit.

If you already have a concrete slab, installing just the canopy may cost \$200 to \$300, depending on the size. You can cut the cost further if you want to install it yourself. Reasonable installation charges run about \$25 to \$40.

If you need the slab, you have to expect to pay another \$250 to \$300 for a good one. The slab should be properly laid with foundations deep enough so it can be used later for a garage.

Generally a carport costs about half the price of a garage.

Patio-carports can be erected with wood, aluminum or steel posts. The aluminum are a little more expensive but require least maintenance.

Check the quality and weight of the posts especially, advises the National Combination Storm Window and Door Institute. Trylon posts are good, but square posts are sometimes stronger. In either case, make sure the material used is heavy gauge. Tube stock is preferred for rigidity.

Comparing Screens, Storms

Window screens do more than just keep out insects. The kind you select will affect the amount of light, heat and air that passes through. Recent tests at the Mississippi Experiment Station found that louvered aluminum screens keep the house coolest. Aluminum wire and galvanized wire let in about the same amount of heat, with the galvanized slightly cooler.

As for light, the advantages are reversed. The aluminum wire and galvanized wire screens let in about twice as much light as the louvered aluminum. The louvered aluminum also had more tendency to tear than the others, so needed greater care. But for the sunny side of the house, especially in warm climates, louvered aluminum does have an advantage. It's also the most expensive, with aluminum wire next and galvanized cheapest. However, galvanized eventually rusts and thus must be replaced more often than aluminum, the Mississippi testers point out.

If you don't already have storm sash, and are in market for screens, it makes sense to consider combination screen-storm windows. You often can get lower quotations in early summer when installers are between seasons.

For double-hung windows, you have a choice among three-channel, two-channel and the newer tilt type. The three-channel type costs about \$5 or \$6 more than the two-channel, but is truly self-storing with no need to remove screens or interchange inserts.

Lower-priced or "budget" windows are often two-channel. While less convenient they can be satisfactory. You don't have to remove the screens in the winter if you don't want to. But you do have to interchange the inserts manually with the seasons or in case of sudden weather change.

The new "tilt" windows are most convenient since you can tilt the glass inward for cleaning. But they cost more and also have a little problem of their own. They need additional vinyl weatherstripping around each glass insert, else the grooves which permit tilting also may let in drafts and leaks.

For "ranch" windows, which are generally the awning type or sliders, a new solution is the "awning" storm window. It lifts up like an awning. It provides more ventilation than any other storm window, and is especially desirable for houses that have no roof overhang. It can keep out rain while the window is open. Awning-type storm windows cost a little more than conventional storm windows.

In combination screen-storm doors, the choice is between conventional and jalousie types. Advantage of the jalousies is that you can keep the glass portion open during a rain. But the seal often is not as good as in a door with full glass inserts. Hence, jalousie doors make better sense for the South, although you also see them up North. Better-quality jalousies provide a closer seal. Here's how to tell: Slip a piece of paper between two louvers, clamp them tight, see if you can withdraw the paper.

By LEROY BOWMAN

Sociologist Emeritus, Brooklyn College

DURING his lifetime man is assailed on every hand by a barrage of sugared words, urging him to buy everything from pills to the latest model of pleasure car. He has his choice: whether or not to succumb and buy any one of the advertised articles, and, if so, which brand and at what dealer. After his death his family is left little or no choice: by law and according to rigid custom, they must bury or cremate his remains and there is no guide to show where to find the firm that will best carry out their wishes.

During his lifetime man pays high prices for everything he buys; after his death his family will pay several times the intrinsic worth of everything connected with the funeral. During his lifetime man uses the commodities he buys, until they are consumed, outworn or out of date; after his death his family will proceed almost immediately to bury or burn the expensive articles they have purchased for his last few hours above ground.

These striking features of funerals in America are due in large part, if not altogether, to the neglect of the whole subject of death and funerals by the public and by the institutions which might logically be expected to bring about change. Exploitation in other fields of economic enterprise at least bring protests, and in time frequently result in ameliorative measures. Not so in the matter of evils connected with funerals. For decades the undertakers have exploited their customers outrageously.

There have been exceptions, of course, but the pressures within the funeral business have resulted in excessive charges that are greater today than ever before. Fifty years ago Mark Twain was ridiculing the costs of funerals. Twenty-five years ago settlement workers were deploring the impoverishment of families by funeral costs. Since then, periodically, complaints have come from the agencies that have to do with the welfare of families concerning the heavy burden put on the lower and lower-middle income groups, and the disproportionate weight of funeral costs on all but the upper crust. Change is overdue.

'Sucker' Funeral Are Many

Single instances of unreasonable charges abound. There is the "sucker funeral," costing \$2,000, of a non-English speaking worker, whose widow was left without financial resources of any kind. An eighth of that sum would have provided amply for the funeral that was furnished. Within the fortnight of this writing a man of moderate means had the remains of his father cremated at a cost of \$600. There were involved no casket, no embalming, only the transporting of the body to the crematorium, bringing back the ashes and the \$65.00 cremation charge. A fourth of the sum charged would have repaid all costs of materials, labor and embalming at a fair rate of remuneration.

A worker in a mill tells of the funeral of his mother. She had been ill for several months before her death and the savings of the family had been depleted. At her death the son hunted up the funeral director who advertised as "the poor man's friend," and under pressure, agreed to a funeral costing \$600, a sum raised at the last minute, after most of the preparations had been made, to \$700. When the wake and the ceremony were over, the worker, now in middle life, explained that his savings were all gone, and in addition he had borrowed to meet the funeral charges. His greatest complaint was leveled at the myth that if a man is honest and works hard all his life he will surely succeed and be comfortable in his old age.

\$3,500 Bill for Poor Family

In the case of a family of foreign extraction and of less than modest means, the total cost of casket, burial plot, and undertaker's services came to \$3,500, paid for out of industrial insurance, contributions by attendants, savings and loans. The only remaining evidence of the \$3,500 expenditure, after two days of funeral gatherings and service, was the loans to be paid off with payments stretching over a year.

Costs of funerals to bereaved families vary widely. "Minimum" costs in one section of the country may be double the "minimum" in another, as quoted by one or another of the funeral directors' associations. Old age assistance burials are paid for by municipal governments at different prices ranging up to \$250; stillborn babies are frequently buried at a small fraction of the cost of the burial of an adult man or woman. Paupers on contract are buried at nominal charges. Prices offered by one firm supposedly follow the quality of the casket chosen, but vary a great deal, even for the

THE HIGH COST OF DYING

How Undertakers Take Advantage Of Family's Grief

same grade of casket, according to the supposed ability of the customer to pay. There is no such thing as a uniform price in the undertaking industry.

Why do bereft families pay amounts so far out of line with a reasonable charge? There are several answers revealed through systematic study of hundreds of cases in several small and large cities. The answer that is given universally, whenever and wherever asked, is that the family which has just lost one of its members does not know just what to do. Over 90 percent of those answering a questionnaire sent to 400 persons write that their greatest difficulty was to decide "what to do." The death is an unusual occurrence and no one has prepared himself to meet it. Recourse in the large majority of cases is to the person who has set himself up as not only the one to do the job, but the one to advise the prospective customer on what to do. Incidentally, of course, the undertaker is free to tell the customer what kind of a funeral he should arrange and how expensive he should choose casket and all the paraphernalia of the wake and funeral ceremony.

Comparison of Prices Impossible

The bargaining process is set up to preclude, so far as humanly possible, comparison of prices as between firms, or consultation with friends who have had experience in such crises. The very first step in the negotiations takes from the customer any real chance to bargain in the manner bargaining is carried on in other affairs, namely, by investigation and choice of firms to patronize. That step is the removal of the body to the undertaker's establishment immediately after the first telephone call comes. "It is the invariable practice," he says, and under the circumstances who is there to deny his statement? Taking the body from one establishment to another because of the discovery by the customer of lower prices or more suitable service is a procedure practically never taken. The fact that the bereaved family is under severe pressure of time to complete the many preparations for and announcement of the funeral activities adds to its vulnerability in the negotiations.

But the need to hurry preparations is only one of the three disabilities under which the customer suffers. Emotionally in nine cases out of 10 he is in no mood to count dollars or to estimate costs accurately, even if he knew the score as to reasonable prices for the goods and services he must purchase. Careful study of the frame of mind and heart of customers at this time shows clearly that the family's representative acts from a temporarily disorganized set of values.

Three weeks before the crisis, or six months after it, his sense of the meaning of large sums in the family budget is quite different. But at the moment of grief the paramount consideration, namely, the need to provide a fitting farewell to father, son, or wife, overrides and distorts the significance of all other family needs.

If no other element but grief entered into the negotiations they would be unfair from any business or humane point of view.

However, another element does enter in, and a stronger one, to make the bargaining process still more unfair to the client. It consists of a sense of guilt on the part of the closest relatives of the one who has died. Invariably it is a powerful incentive, further disorienting the sense of relative values on the part of the family representative, and rendering him almost defenseless against the onslaught of assertions from the undertaker. "Don't you love your father?" strikes the chord of guilt when the man at the desk argues against a lower but an adequate expenditure. Obviously love for one's father can be expressed much better in any one of a score of other ways than in a costly funeral to enrich an undertaker.

Let us see, in brief compass, what the undertaking group believes are the guiding principles for the choice of the casket and other paraphernalia and the conduct of the funeral.

1) Sentiment of the surviving friends and relatives, especially their love for the dead person, should be expressed by excessive attention to, and lavish preparation of the body. (The great majority of replies of surviving relatives and friends to questions on this matter show that their emotions are better expressed in a demonstration of respect for the dead person when alive, coupled with emphasis on sympathy when he is dead and provision for the future of the remaining family members.)

2) Love for the deceased is measured only by the amount of money spent on the funeral.

3) The status of the family is measured by the expenditure for the funeral. (As a matter of fact, many of the most noted persons have had the simplest funerals. Further, a highly respected family retains its status no matter how simple or elaborate their funerals may be, and, conversely, it is difficult to find any family of modest means which has permanently raised its status by a lavish display of casket, flowers and guest cars.)

Maximum Charges for Each 'Case'

With these three arguments the funeral director tries to get as much as he can for every "case" that comes his way. Rarely does he use these "principles" of his to keep costs down. For example, instances can be cited of men who lived all their lives in the roughest ways and surroundings being buried in metal caskets and fancy accessories merely because a wealthy relative was willing to foot the bill. The "principle" of displaying the place of the deceased in life by the kind of funeral accorded him goes glimmering in cases of this kind. Negotiations with undertakers usually proceed on a one-way street.

However, in justice, to him, individually, it must be said that he is under great pressure to get from each burial as much as possible; that is, if he is one of the great majority of individual proprietors or small partnerships. The few large, successful firms and the chains are making money. The reason the great portion of 25,000 undertakers are not financially very successful and therefore must squeeze every possible dollar out of every case, is that there are 10 times too many of them; 2,500 could take care of all the burials and cremations in the country.

What Can Be Done About It

To counteract some of the evils inherent in the present situation: the public should be better informed of the need for decent funerals at reasonable prices; individual families should make pre-arrangements for funerals at a time when bargaining acumen on their part can be given full play; publicity should be constantly spread of the lobbying activities of undertakers and funeral directors' associations on local, state and national levels—lobbying, by the way, of the most astute kind, resulting in ridiculous laws depriving consumers in many instances of the most elementary protection; consumer bureaus should be fully equipped to aid any family or organized group in efforts to make available information whenever needed and by whom ever it is wanted; cooperative funeral societies, which have proved moderately successful, should be encouraged; church funeral societies should be multiplied a thousand times over; labor, which has dipped into the field in one or two instances, should take hold methodically on a large scale to bring to bear the bargaining capacities it has learned. Municipal, state and national official funeral services would be a logical and most probably successful venture.

Above all, death and funerals should be taken out of the limbo of the not-talked-about subjects. Taboo should give place to discussion, knowledge and, finally, collective action.



how to swim

You can learn to swim. Anyone can. You can also teach your whole family to swim—maybe even grandma if you forget granddad's advice that the only way to teach people to swim is by "throwin' 'em in the water."

The good old-fashioned way of "throwin' 'em in the water" might teach them to swim but it might also make them terrified of the water for the rest of their lives. Would you think of teaching your son to box by throwing him into the ring with Ingemar Johansson?

Swimming is an art—but it's one that can be taught like a science. Olympic champions and their teachers have proved this, and what follows is a ten-step method, simple and fun, from the book "How to Teach Yourself and Your Family to Swim Well" by Olympic star teacher Charles Sava and Charles D. Champlin (with step-by-step drawings by Sports Illustrated artist Robert Riger). Here is a method you can use this summer to teach yourself or your children what everyone since Jonah has called one of the necessities (and pleasures) of life.

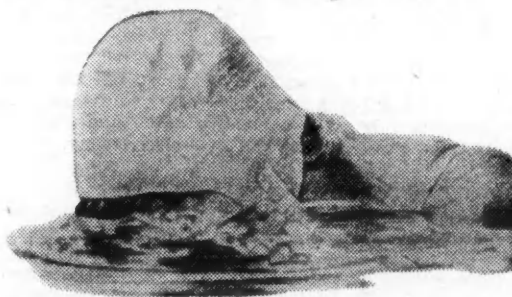
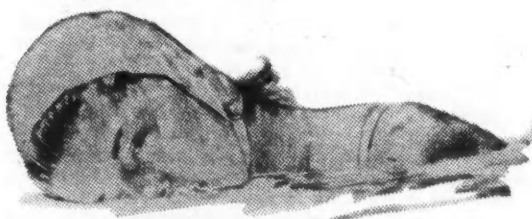
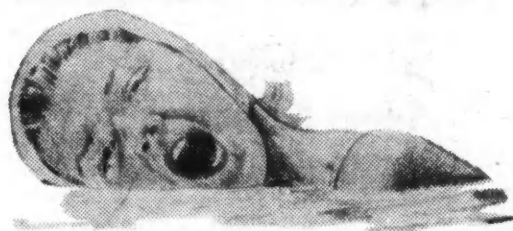
Step 1: THE SPLASHING GAME: Gently at first, later more exuberantly, teach your children that water is full of games and splashing is one of them. (Gains their confidence, overcomes their fear of a little water in face, nose and mouth.)

Step 2: THE DUCKING GAME: Next step is to make them feel completely at home in the strange world of underwater. Play games like jack-in-the-box, blowing underwater bubbles, ring-around-the-rosie, and watch even your tiniest "scaredy-cat" take to the water like a second home!

Step 3: THE JELLYFISH MONSTER: Give your child instant proof of his ability to float—not the old way by holding him in the small of the back where his security will depend on you, but the modern way by having him play a monster-size jellyfish—the famous "jellyfish float." Squatting in shallow water, have him go underwater and clasp his hands around his legs just below his knees, and then pull his knees up against his chest. Now, with his chin on his chest and his knees touching his forehead, he'll find himself bobbing up and down floating like a cork in a position where he feels completely secure and in charge of himself—which he is.

Step 4: IMITATE A LOG: Next step is the face float. Let your pupil try floating completely relaxed, like a log in shallow water, on his belly, arms out limp, face in the water. Once this is learned, you can easily go on to the back float (often started first by parents unacquainted with modern techniques).

Step 5: THE DOG PADDLE: This instinctive way by which animals and many humans learn to swim is a way which has saved so many lives it's become known as "the life stroke." It's the simplest stroke of all. The secret: imagine your-



Breathing under water can be learned in this three-step process. One, inhale deeply with head turned to side. Two, begin exhaling as you turn your face into the water. Three, exhale remainder of air in lungs into water. Turn head and repeat the whole process.

self peddling a bicycle with your hands (try the motion first on dry land, then in waist-deep water). Four important steps to remember:

- Elbows close to body.
- Keep those arms underwater all the time.
- Stretch that arm out full length at the top of each "cycle."
- Keep those elbows low when you bring that arm back in the "recovery" stroke.

Step 6: "YOUR HEAD IS AN ORANGE, jammed on the end of a sharp stick. It can't move up or down, it can only swivel on the end of the stick, side to side." This is a good graphic way to think of how your head should act in practicing "swimming-breathing" which is a lot different from any other kind of breathing.

You've seen how swimmers breathe; most of

the time their heads seem to be underwater. You can practice their secret. Kneel in shallow water. Turn your head to one side. Bend it slightly as if laying it on a pillow. Inhale deeply through your mouth and immediately start exhaling through both your nose and your slightly compressed lips. As you do this, rotate your head slowly until your face is under water and pointing straight down into your imaginary pillow. **You must begin exhaling even before your face turns into the water.** As soon as all your air is exhaled, turn your head on its "swivel stick" back again to the air for another deep breath.

Step 7: ENJOY YOUR KICKS: The secret of kicking the Olympic way is holding your legs close together—your knees never more than an inch apart. Reason? The farther apart your legs, the more they churn up water and the less forward momentum you get. And keep your feet under water as much as possible. The kicking rhythm should be like that of a fast waltz . . . ONE, two, three, ONE, two, three. A ONE-two ONE-two kick favors one leg over the other and will soon tire you.

Step 8: YOUR ARM IS AN OAR, and your shoulder is an oarlock. This is the secret of the armstroke in a nutshell—(a sea shell, if you will!). Your arm must not go straight up in the air like that of a windmill. It should never be raised more than eight or ten inches off the water—a rowboat-oar motion rather than a windmill motion. Three things to remember:

A. Think of a stroke as a **PRESS**, a **PULL**, and a **PUSH**. Your hand comes down on the "table top" of the water and "presses"; as it passes your body, it "pulls" you through the water; as it approaches your thigh it gives you that final extra "push."

B. When your arm "recovers" (comes out of the water), **keep it straight.** No bended elbows! The straight-arm recovery is the latest development of scientific swimming developed by Charles Sava and other Olympic teachers.

C. Don't push your hand too deep, or too wide of your body. When it reaches your hip, your hand should be no more than six inches below water.

Step 9: PUT EVERYTHING TOGETHER—everything you've learned! **Coordination,** the coach calls it! With each stroke you make, your head must return to watch your arm's recovery and also to take another breath. And with each full stroke (from the time your arm presses down into the water until it's ready to press again), you should make a total of six kicks. **ONE** when your right hand is beginning to press; **TWO** when it's at the middle of the pull; **THREE** when it's just at your thigh; **FOUR, FIVE** and **SIX** for the same three positions on your left hand stroke.

Step 10: SWIM! Mixing together all you've learned will take lots of practice, but it will result in lots of fun for the rest of your life!

lighter side of the record

Modern Lament

A man applying for a job asked the interviewer whether the company would pay for his hospital insurance. The interviewer said the worker would have to pay for it but it was deducted from his check.

"Last place I worked the company paid for it," he said.

"Did they pay for your life insurance too?" the interviewer asked.

"Sure they did," the man said. "Not only that, but we got unlimited sick leave, severance pay, three weeks vacation, Christmas bonus, coffee breaks—"

"Then why did you leave such a perfect place?" the interviewer asked.

"The company folded," the man replied.

On The Trail

"What are you doing out so late?"

"Looking for a husband."

"But you have a husband."

"That's the one I'm looking for."

Universal Complaint

"Do you find it hard to meet expenses?"

"No, I run into them every time I turn around."

An Education

Television is educational. If it weren't for the old movies today's kids might not know that there was a time when the Russians were the good guys and the Germans were the bad guys.

Run Out of Savings

Trying to sell a housewife a home freezer, a salesman pointed out, "You can save enough on your food bills to pay for it."

"Yes, I know," the woman said, "but you see we're paying for our car on the carfare we save. Then, we're paying for our washing machine on the laundry bills we save, and we're paying for the house on the rent we're saving. We just can't afford to save any more right now."

Psychiatrist Quips

A psychiatrist is the last guy you talk to before you start talking to yourself.

A kangaroo in the Bronx Zoo had to see the psychiatrist because he didn't feel jumpy any more.

A patient, consulting a psychiatrist learned that the fee would be \$50 an hour in advance so he drew a \$500 check for 10 hours' treatment. When the psychiatrist looked at the check, he was amazed to see it was signed "Napoleon."

"Of course," said the patient. "If I signed my real name—would I need you?"

Vamoose

The nine too experienced hunter from the city drove up to an old guide's cabin in the country, introduced himself, and said: "A friend who belongs to the rod and gun club thinks you could help me bag a moose."

"Rod and gun club, eh?" said the grizzled guide. He looked dourly at the visitor's light caliber rifle and grunted: "You wound a bull moose with that pea shooter, mister, and right away you'll be joinin' the 'My God—and run' club!"

Clean Living

A ragged panhandler accosted a well-dressed sportsman and asked for a handout. The sportsman said, "I'll do better than that. I'll get you a drink."

"No, thanks," answered the bum, "I never drink."

"Himm," said the sport, "I understand. Here, have a good cigar then."

"No thanks, I don't smoke either," replied the beggar.

"Well, I'll tell you what I'll do," said the sport, "I've got a tip on a horse that will not only bring you in some money, it might give you enough to buy a suit."

"I couldn't do that!" cried the panhandler, "I never gamble. All I want is some food."

"You'll have it!" vowed the sport, "and it will be right at home with me. I want my wife to see what happens to a guy who doesn't drink, smoke or gamble."

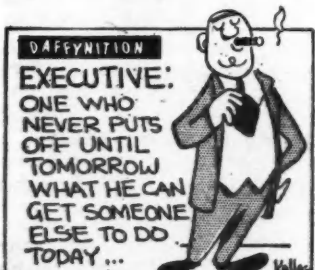
Identical Twins

Two young guys were discussing their conquests and the first young man reminisced rapturously about one of his former girl friends, mentioning that she was a twin. "Twins?" his buddy queried. "How did you tell them apart?"

"Oh that wasn't so hard. Her brother has a mustache!"

Nothing Like Reform

A Broadway playboy decided to reform. The first week he cut out cigarettes. The second week he cut out booze. The third week he cut out dames. And the fourth week he cut out paper dolls.



Parisian skater Jacqueline is nice on ice and off, too.





RWDSU Exec. Vice-Pres. Arthur Osman and his wife Sylvia are among travelers boarding chartered BOAC airliner on May 28.



Tour leader Leo Holtzer and his wife Ida lead group of RWDSU members aboard Eagle Airways plane which left Idlewild May 29.

RWDSUers: Travelingest Unionists

Three planeloads of RWDSU members took off from Idlewild for points abroad between May 21 and May 29. With more than 250 passengers aboard, the three chartered airliners qualified the RWDSU for the title of "travelingest union."

First to depart was a group of 91 members of District 65 on a three-week tour of Israel and Rome. They left May 21 via El Al Israel Airlines. The next week the first of the RWDSU's two chartered airplanes, a British Overseas Airways Corporation DC-7C, took off for London and Paris. A day later, on May 29, the second plane, Eagle Airways' DC-6C, left for London with 85 passengers aboard. All but eight of this group are mem-

bers of a tour group who will visit England, France, Switzerland, Italy and Monaco on a four-week airplane and motor coach tour.

A number of those traveling on all three flights had never flown before, but all were looking forward to their trip abroad as the experience of their lifetime. Thanks to union sponsorship of their tours, the price of these unforgettable vacations had been brought within the reach of rank-and-file union members.

Still another flight, to California and the Hawaiian Islands, will take an additional group of RWDSUers overseas on June 24. On that date, the tour sponsored by Local 1-S departs for points west.



Tour to Israel, led by District 65 Organization Dir. Bill Michelson (center, behind sign), took off May 21. Tour members will visit both historic sites and points of interest to union members. Tour is being conducted by Histadrut, Israel's labor federation. Return includes three-day stopover in Rome.